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MARIANO MARTIN

Editor PPT

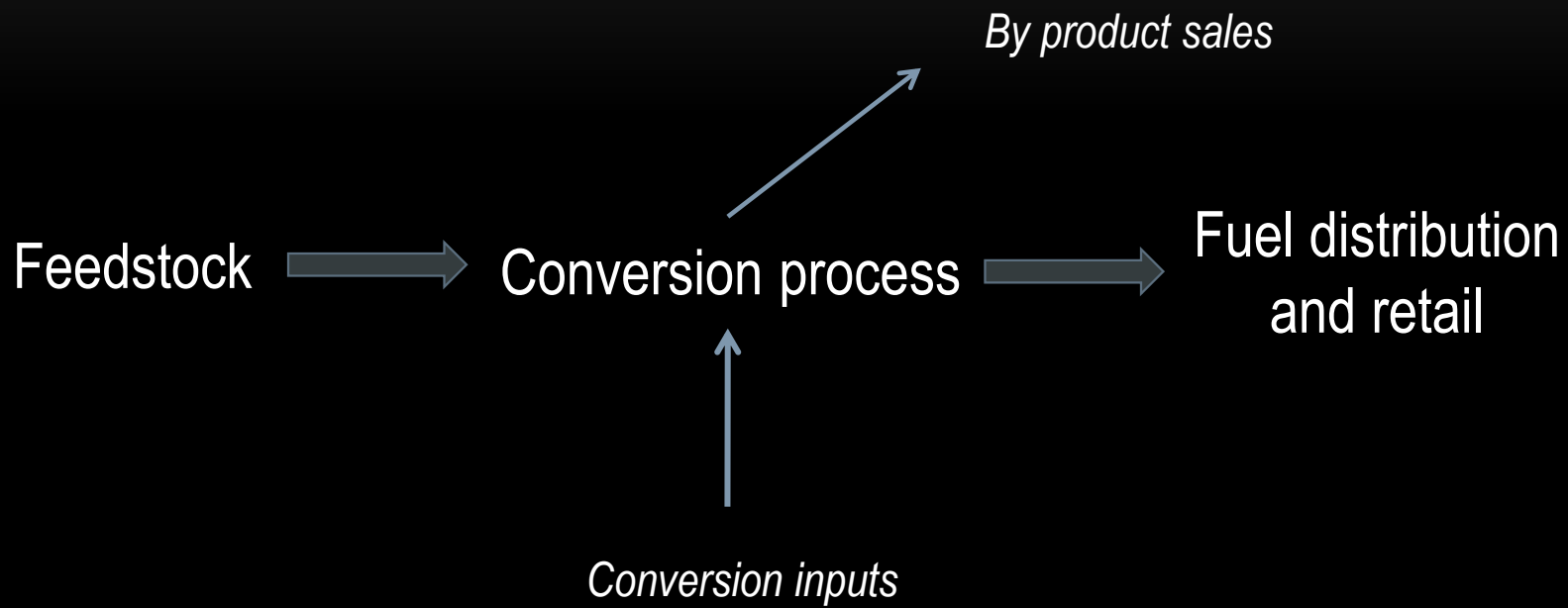
BIOGRAPHY

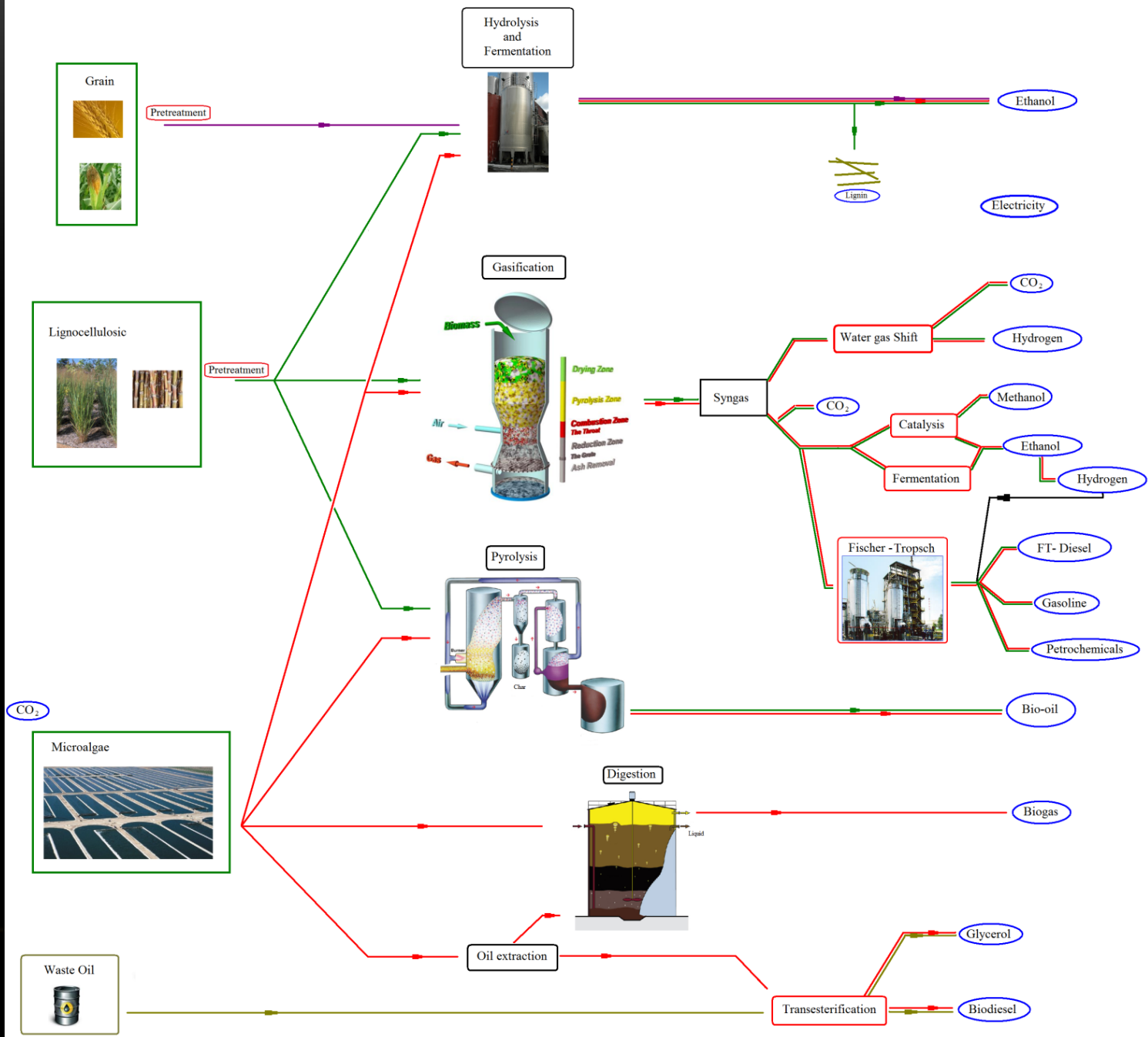
- Dr. Martin obtained a FPU predoctoral fellowship from the ministry of Science in Spain to carry out his PhD. He graduated in 2008 with honors and was recipient of the Outstanding PhD award from the University of Salamanca. Dr. Martin joined Procter and Gamble, Newcastle Technical Centre, for a postdoctoral appointment at Modeling and Simulation dealing with complex chemical reactors, for which he received the P&G award for his contributions to modeling and simulation. Next, he was awarded a Fulbright Postdoctoral Fellowship at CMU. Currently, Dr. Martin is also Mobility coordinator for the Chemical engineering degree and Head of the Master Studies in Chemical Engineering at Univ. Salamanca. Prof. Martin is coauthor of 49 papers in international Journals and 13 book chapters, his h index is 15 and editor of a undergraduate textbook. He has also presented 49 papers in international conferences and prepared international teaching material.
- His research interests include renewable based energy and fuels production.
 - Biofuels production
 - Solar and wind energy to chemicals

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Bueno, L., Toro, C.A., Martín M Techno-economic evaluation of the production of added value polymers from glycerol. Chem Eng. Res. Des. 10.1016/j.cherd.2014.05.010
- Davis, W., Martín, M Optimal year-round operation for methane production from CO₂ and Water using wind and/or Solar energy. J. Cleaner Prod. 80 , 252-261.
- Martín, M.; Grossmann, I.E. Simultaneous dynamic optimization and heat integration for the co-production of diesel substitutes: Biodiesel (FAME & FAEE) and glycerol ethers from algae oil. Ind. Eng. Chem. Res. 53, 11371-11383
- Grossmann, I.E., Martín, M., Yang, L. Review of Optimization Models for Integrated Process Water Networks and their Application to Biofuel Processes. COCHE. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.coche.2014.07.003> 5 101-109
- De la Cruz, V, Hernández, S, Martín M. Grossmann. I.E. Integrated synthesis of Biodiesel, Bioethanol, lbutene and glycerol ethers from algae. Ind. Eng. Chem Res. 10.1021/ie5022738
- Martín, M.; Grossmann, I.E. Optimal simultaneous enhanced production of biodiesel and bioethanol from algae oil via Glycerol fermentation Applied. Energy. 10.1016/j.apenergy.2014.08.054
- Martín M (2014) On the challenges of the use and integration of renewable energy sources. Energy Research J. 5 (1) 1-3 DOI : 10.3844/erjsp.2014.1.3

BIOFUEL PRODUCTION





LIQUID BIOFUEL FEED STOCKS

- Biodiesel – oil bearing crops
 - Rape seed, sunflower, soya oil, palm oil
 - Waste vegetable oils
 - Bioethanol – starch and sugar crops
 - Cereals, sugar beet, sugar cane
 - All feed stocks are traded on the food commodity markets
 - Typically feedstock accounts for 40-50% of biofuel cost
-

Biomass resources

Supply systems

Conversion

End products

Oil bearing plants

Agricultural crops
and residues

Woody biomass

Industrial and
municipal waste

Harvesting,
collection,
handling,
and storage

Chemical
(trans esterification)

Physical
chemical
(extraction)

Biochemical
(fermentation)

Thermochemical
(gasification)

Transportation fuels
(biodiesel,
bioethanol)

Solid fuels
(wood pellets,
charcoal)

Heat
Electricity

BIOMETHANE FEEDSTOCKS

- Commercial or domestic waste may provide a revenue for AD as a waste treatment option.
 - Agricultural manures are used in partnership with farmers, with digestive spread back to land.
 - Energy crops have a cost of lost food production.
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SECOND GENERATION FUELS

- Wide range of input feed stocks
 - Woody biomass, waste, etc
 - Generally lower cost feed stocks
 - Non-food crops so less competition with food
 - Can use whole crops so get better land use and energy balance
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OVERVIEW OF BIOFUEL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

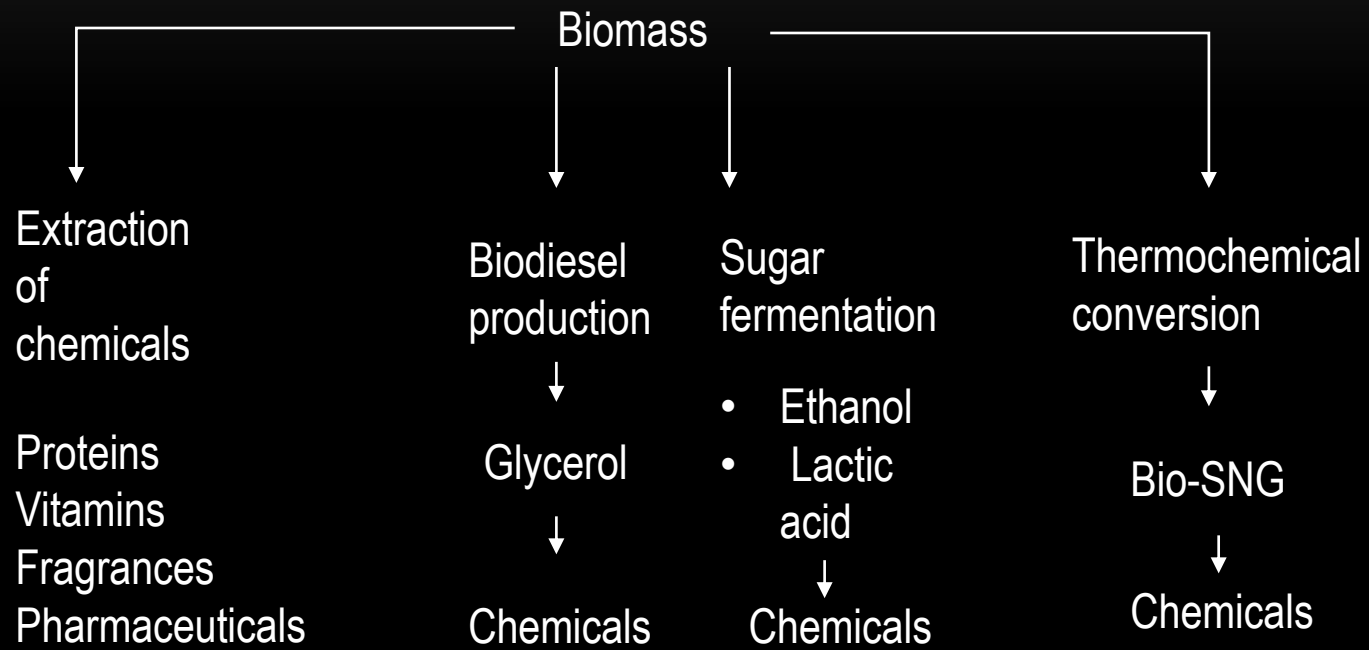
FIRST GENERATION OF BIOFUELS

Biofuel type	Specific name	Feedstock	Conversion Technologies
Pure vegetable oil	Pure plant oil (PPO), Straight vegetable oil (SVO)	Oil crops (e.g. rapeseed, oil palm, soy, canola, jatropha, castor, ...)	Cold pressing extraction
Biodiesel	Biodiesel from energy crops: methyl and ethyl esters of fatty acids Biodiesel from waste	Oil crops (e.g. rapeseed, oil palm, soy, canola, jatropha, castor, ...) Waste cooking/frying oil	Cold and warm pressing extraction, purification, and transesterification Hydrogenation
Bioethanol	Conventional bio-ethanol	Sugar beet, sugar cane, grain	Hydrolysis and fermentation
Biogas	Upgraded biogas	Biomass (wet)	Anaerobic digestion
Bio-ETBE		Bioethanol	Chemical Synthesis

OVERVIEW OF BIOFUEL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

SECOND/THIRD GENERATION BIOFUELS

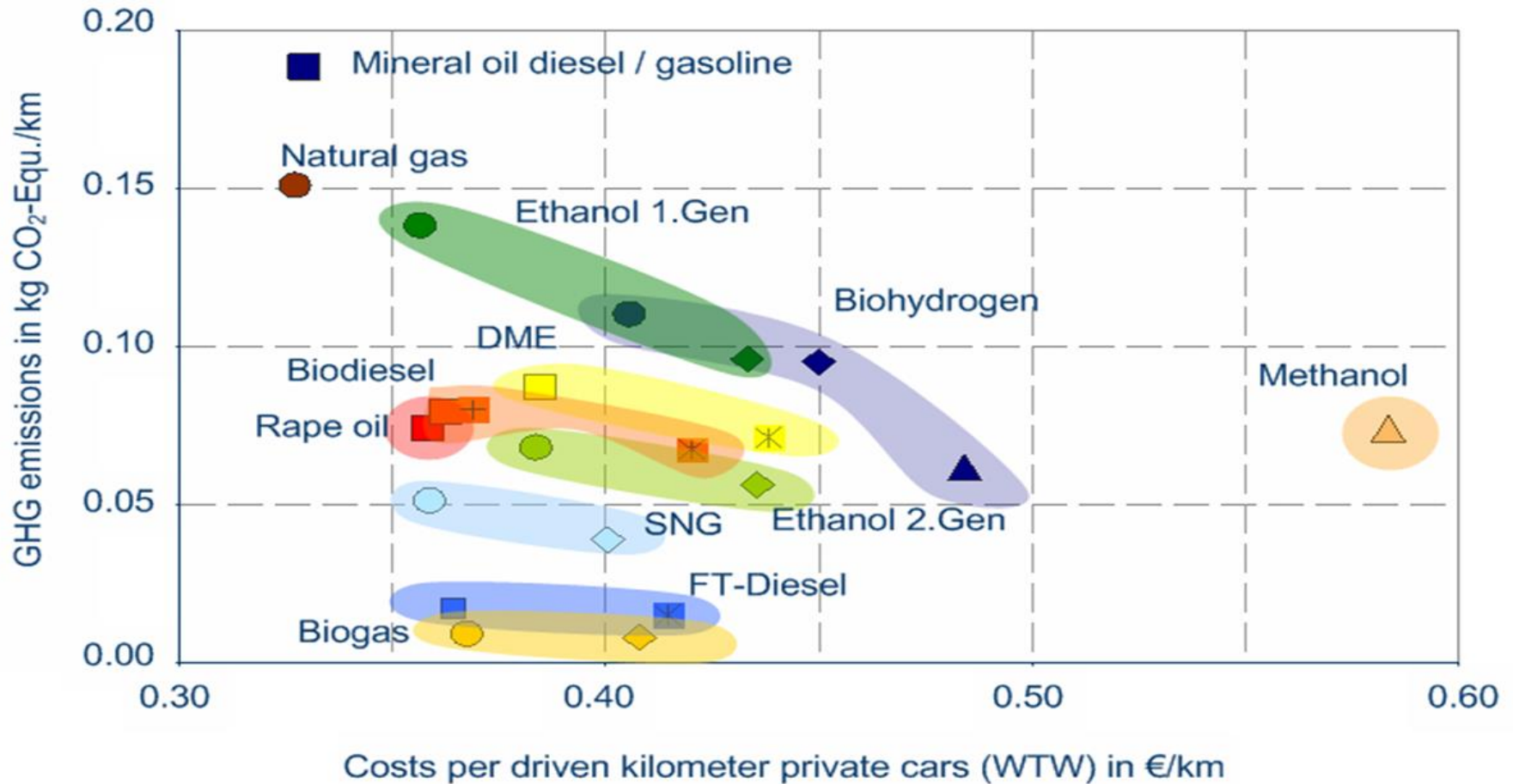
Biofuel type	Specific name	Feedstock	Conversion Technologies
Bioethanol	Cellulosic bioethanol	Lignocellulosic biomass and biowaste	Advanced hydrolysis & fermentation Gasification & Synthesis
Biogas	SNG (Synthetic Natural Gas)	Lignocellulosic biomass and residues	Pyrolysis/Gasification
Biodiesel	Biomass to Liquid (BTL), Fischer-Tropsch (FT) diesel, synthetic (bio)diesel	Lignocellulosic biomass and residues	Pyrolysis/Gasification & synthesis
Other biofuels	Biomethanol, heavier (mixed) alcohols, biodimethylether (Bio-DME)	Lignocellulosic biomass and residues	Gasification & synthesis
Biohydrogen		Lignocellulosic biomass and biowaste	Gasification & synthesis or biological process



Biofuel production technology selection criteria:

- Energy content
 - Non renewable energy consumed
 - Availability
 - Carbon residue
 - Sulfur content
 - Viscosity
 - Density
 - Efficiency
 - Scale up
-

COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGIES ECONOMIC VERSUS ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS



■ Diesel engine (DE)

⊠ DE-Hybrid

◇ OE-Hybrid

⊠ DE + particle filter

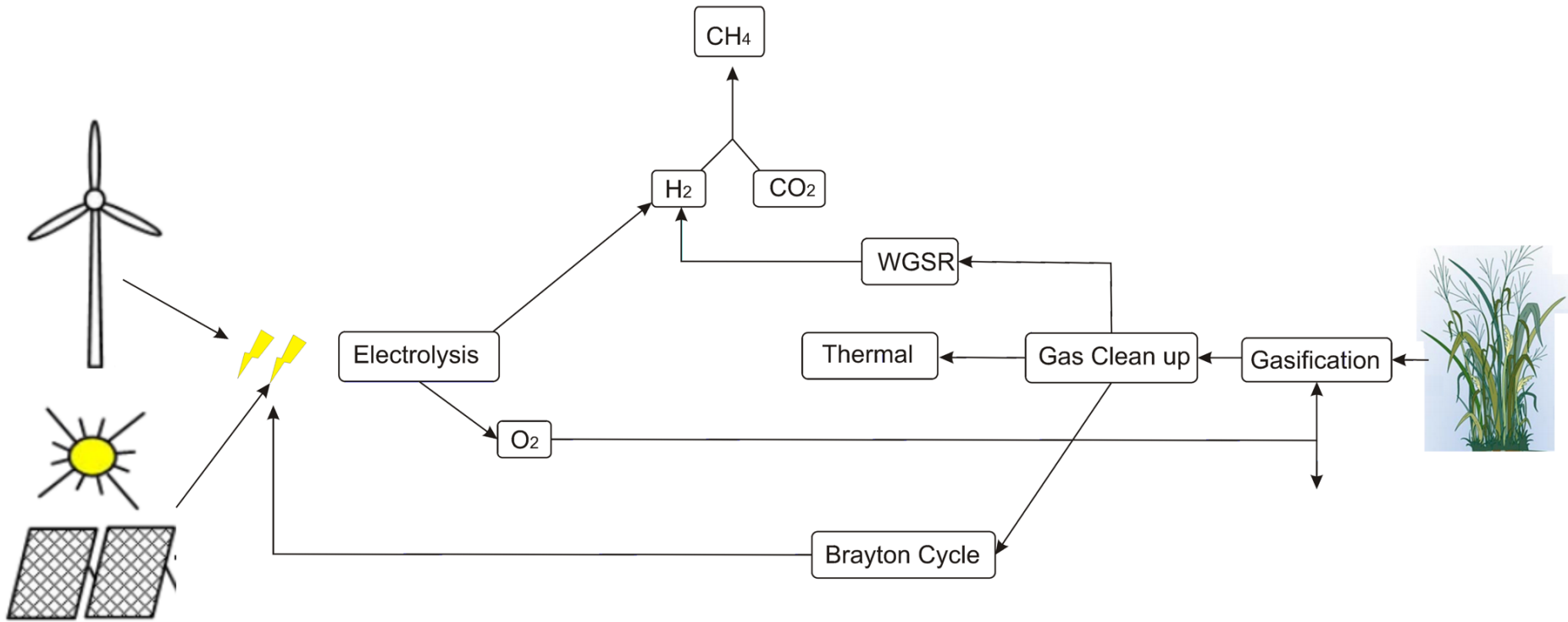
○ Otto engine (OE)

△ (Onboard reformer) + fuel cell

SOLAR AND WIND



RENEWABLES FOR CO2 REUSE



RELATED JOURNALS

Chemical Sciences Journal

Chemical Engineering & Process Technology

SIGNATURE: MARIANO MARTIN

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